



OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

It is not a little singular that while we have law schools, well endowed by state governments and the liberality of individuals, and medical schools and divinity schools, abundantly supplied with funds from the same sources, whereby their operations, under all the fluctuations incident to monetary business, are uniformly carried on,—schools for farmers and mechanics must either depend upon the comparatively unaided efforts of a few individuals, or go into oblivion.

The world has expended more treasure, more time, more talents, more life, during any one century since the christian era in learning and preparing mankind to kill each other, than it would require to keep in successful operation good agricultural schools in each nation, at convenient seasons, for ten centuries. And yet human butchery is a thing which all deprecate and shun, still all help to teach, while the peaceful, health-giving, life-giving, and property-creating pursuits of agriculture and the mechanic arts are left to struggle along as they best can, unaided by the strong arm of national or state government, and unhonored by them in any official manner.

This is a shame and a disgrace to our country. It is, in part, if not wholly, owing to the apathy and listlessness of the farmers and mechanics themselves. In a government like ours, if they will only be agreed, they can do what they please, and have what they desire. It needs only a union of feeling—agreement of wishes and a union of efforts, well directed to the obtaining of their wishes. They compose the majority of voters—they have but to send men to the halls of legislation instructed to give what they may legally and constitutionally ask, and it would be granted.

The trouble is, to wake themselves up to the instruction of having such institutions for the improvement of the rising generation. They feel that inasmuch as they themselves grew up without the aid of such schools, and have thus far obtained a living, and perhaps made money, why, their children must even take the same chances and be thankful that they are no worse used. Hence, instruction in the sciences of agriculture and mechanical philosophy, make slow progress, both as it regards discovery in the causes and the laws of the operation of causes in these occupations.

Every farmer and every mechanic, as he conducts his business and labors in the field or the shop, puts into practice some of the laws of nature, which, if skillfully done, results in some effect that is useful. The mass of them, however, work blindly. They perform their manipulations because they have first seen others do so, and by frequently doing so themselves, they know that such and such results will be produced; but the why or wherefore they do not know, and of course are not well qualified to obviate unexpected difficulties, because they do not understand the reasons why such things are or are not.

If they were educated in the sciences of chemistry and natural philosophy, mathematics, &c., &c., many, very many of the mysteries which now hang over their business would vanish, and they would operate as if they saw, in some small degree, with the Creator's wisdom, and work with a full and clear understanding of what they are about. But, any way, we are not able to educate ourselves or our children. It requires an amount of means in form of books, and apparatus, and lands, and buildings, and fixtures, and teachers, besides capital of different kinds that we do not possess and cannot get. True; and for this reason government should take hold, and, with its ample funds and strong arm, establish, at convenient locations, schools for this kind of instruction. Schools of this kind, where the children of every citizen could go, either free or but at trifling cost, and receive thorough instruction in these highly important professions.

It is one of the first duties of government to provide for the education of the children,—not only in the elementary branches, but in the higher branches also. The people cannot be too much enlightened; but to enlighten the people, you must teach the children. Now the children are taught a little and then left to struggle for what may be desired to guide them in the great art of life. Money enough, and treasures of different sorts are annually squandered by our government, sufficient to establish and endow such a school as we speak of in every state in the Union.

We are glad to see that one man in the nation has moved in this cause, and that is Roswell L. Colt, Esq., of Patterson, New Jersey. He has memorialized Congress, asking for the appropriation of the proceeds or part of the proceeds of establishing in every state in the United States, an institution for farmers and mechanics—the productive classes. Who will help him in this thing? Shall he go up to the capitol alone, and single handed, asking from our representatives this beneficent boon? Why, they will bow him out of the hall as being some benevolent gentleman who lost his way. They will applaud his good feelings, but virtually tell him he is but a unit among millions, and until the millions come they can't think of attending to such a prayer. And why will not the millions come to his aid? Why will they not rouse up and petition—nay, that's not the word,—direct their representatives to make such an appropriation? Why will they sleep so profoundly over a project so full of eternal good, and wake up so frantically as

they often do on subjects of minor consequence? Two or three demagogues can set the whole Union in a blaze upon the election of Mr. A. or B. or C. or D., the success or defeat of either of which or neither of which is of but little consequence, as it regards the public good; but it would take a full army of orators, each with a voice like the "seven thunders," to arouse them upon a subject fraught with so much real people-elevating, nation-blessing good as the one in question.

FATTENING PROPERTIES OF LINED OIL.

It is well known that flaxseed, or linsed, as it is sometimes called, contains a large proportion of fattening ingredients, and either in the form of linsed meal before the oil is expressed, or of linsed cake (oil cake) after the oil is expressed, is much used in many places for this purpose.

Some few experiments have been tried with linsed oil in fattening cattle, and when judiciously used has been found to be an excellent article for the purpose. The following experiment tried, several years ago, by Col. John Prince, a well known agriculturist of Jamaica, in Massachusetts, was published at the time in the New England Farmer. He says that having read in Monk's Ag. Dictionary that five gallons of linsed oil (raw) will fatten a beast sooner than £5 sterling used in any other way, he determined to try the experiment on a large sized cow.

I dried her up at pasture, and early in autumn determined she should be fatted on oil. I ordered one pint of oil to be well mixed with a half a bushel of wheat bran to be for one day's food, with such hay as she would eat. She refused absolutely to eat it until the third day, after which she came to and became fond of it, and in one week we could see she was gaining finely. After using five gallons, I purchased two more. I then for a fortnight gave Indian meal instead of the oil. I then offered her for sale to the butchers in my vicinity; they all examined her and declared her to be uncommonly well fatted, but as she had been fattened on oil, they were afraid the meat would not be good. Finally one young man gave me \$9 per 100 lbs. for her. (She weighed 797 lbs.) I never saw finer looking meat, and the purchaser, several times afterwards, told me that his customers often spoke of the superiority of that beef, not knowing that it had been oil fed. One or two years after that, I fattened a yoke of oxen. One I fed on oil, the other on meal and vegetables. They were very fat, and I fully thought the oil fed one did not cost half as much to fatten as the one on meal and vegetables. I have not fattened any beef animal since, or should have adopted the oil plan."

The above is the only well authenticated experiment in detail that we have been able to find reported. We have no doubt that good oil, when given in such manner and quantities as not to loosen the bowels too much, is a cheap and efficient article for fattening fat in animals. It is desirable that more experiments should be tried with it, and more critical observations made in regard to its action on different animals, qualities of the meat when slaughtered, &c., &c. We see no reason why the flesh of an animal should not be as good if fattened on oil from flaxseed as if it were fattened on the meal of the seed itself before the oil is pressed out.

DEATH OF PINE TREES IN NORTH CAROLINA. It has been stated in some of the southern papers, that there is a disease among the pines of North Carolina, that is killing them off. Probably some species of insect is, or has been at work upon them. Many years ago, an insect attacked the pines of Maine, and caused great destruction among them, especially in the north-west sections of the State. What sort, or species of insect it was, we never could ascertain, as we were not then in the State; but it made terrible work, destroying, for miles and miles, whole forests of this valuable tree. Perhaps some of our correspondents can give more information upon this subject. It would be interesting as a matter of natural history, if for no other reason.

NEW POTATOES. We have been presented with some new potatoes, on the 11th instant, by our neighbor H. Baker, (Winthrop,) the better, who makes the farly in the shop, and the weeds fly in his garden. Their size was considerable if not more, and their flavor very good. Since Old Sol has begun to "stoke up," the latters have put their cockles on, and bid fair to give us a good yield, rot or no rot.

SUBSOIL FLOUGHING. In the summer of 1844, I harvested a piece of wheat, comprising ten acres of good wheat land, that had been under the plough for about seventeen years; it had not been seeded, was very much run down, full of "foul stuff," June grass, &c. It was clay soil. My crop of wheat amounted to about eighty-five bushels.

In June, 1845, with the subsoil plough, two yokes of oxen and a span of horses, by once ploughing, I most thoroughly subdued the grass and foul stuff and fitted it for seeding down, and from the same ten acres in 1846, had over three hundred bushels of wheat. [Michigan Farmer.] CLARK BEARDSLEY.

BATHING. Somebody has said that "cleanliness is akin to godliness"—we don't know how that is, but the mind seems instinctively to admit its truth. It is hard to reconcile impurity with outward filth, and cleanliness of person almost presupposes purity of mind. There are many who believe they are the exceptions. In this matter, though we hate hypocrisy, we advise all to "affect a virtue, though they have it not," and keep themselves clean. So, perhaps, a channel for pure thoughts should be opened to the mind, and virtue spring up, at length where vice has long corroded. [Nashua Telegraph.]

NEW POTATOES. On Friday last, Gen. C. Stevens, of Pittsford, enjoyed the luxury of new potatoes, raised by himself. This is very early—considering the backwardness of crops generally. [Gardner Fountain.]



SHEPHERD'S DOG.

There are several breeds of dogs which may be trained to watch and drive sheep. We have seen at least three varieties which came from England and Scotland, one or two from Germany, and a very large kind from Spain. Which of all these varieties Buffon alluded to as being in his opinion the root of "all the canine race," we have no means of knowing; but the English sheep-dog, with a sharp pointed muzzle and long glossy hair, has more the appearance of a pure original stock, than any we have met. The above figure seems to have been taken for a rough-haired dog, such as we have in two or three instances known brought from Germany. Mr. Byrner, the principal of the German community at Zoor, Ohio, had sheep-dogs of a similar appearance, a few years ago.

Many shepherd's dogs exhibit a wonderful sagacity in the performance of their task, and no animal can be considered superior to them in usefulness to man. But we will not here relate any of the remarkable instances which are recorded of their half-reasoning powers. There is a breed of sheep-dogs in Spain, which is at least three times as large as the common English sheep-dog, and are said to unite the intelligence and faithfulness of the latter with the courage and strength superior to the mastiff, or any other dog. We saw an imported dog of this breed, several years since, and we are certain that we never saw any other dog whose size and form indicated such amazing strength. Some of these dogs were imported into this country, over thirty years ago, and in the third volume of the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, we find a letter from P. Baudry, of Delaware, describing the Spanish dog *Montagne*, of which he was the owner. The description is accompanied by a copper-plate engraving, and from the explanation given in connection with the plate, it appears that this dog at eighteen months old, measured two feet and eight inches from the bottom of the fore foot to the top of the shoulder, and three feet and eleven inches from the nose to the end of the rump. The breed is not only ferocious towards wolves, to guard the flock against which they are kept in Spain, but their antipathies are equally as strong towards other dogs which offer any injury to the sheep. Mr. Baudry, in the letter above mentioned, states that his dog was endowed with all the good qualities of other dogs, "possessing immense strength, great mildness in his usual deportment, though ferocious towards other dogs. I can say, without exaggeration, that at least twenty dogs have been killed in my barn-yard or on my farm by him." "The natural instinct of this animal is to guard sheep against wolves and dogs. No other training is required but to keep them constantly with the flock, the moment they are from the litter, till they are grown." The color of the *Montagne* was perfectly white; the one we saw was yellowish white, and the breed is said to range from these colors to dark brown.

WEEDS AMONG CORN. Weeds among corn should now be kept down. Farmers whose convictions in relation to the necessity of this important duty are anything but dubious, often shrink from its performance because of its unpleasantness. There is something in it too irksome for their indolence, and hence they emulate the slugard, and permit their fields and gardens to be infested with a worthless and spurious vegetation which not only tends to the impoverishment of the soil, but involves, not infrequently, the loss of their labor in the curtailment or ruin of the crop. There are a number of weeds, which being indigenous, are extremely difficult to subdue. Of this class I would particularly mention "witch grass," "barb grass," "squirrel," &c.; all of which, together with many others, that might be named, are strongly attached to rich and warm soils, as well as fatal exhaustors of those principles on which the healthy development and final maturation of the crop so immediately depend. The only true policy to be pursued in this matter is to keep down all unprofitable vegetation, and never to permit a noxious or worthless weed to mature its seed on any soil intended to sustain a crop of roots and grain. Whatever may be the cost of extirpation, perfect, entire immolation from their deteriorating and impoverishing effects, is, it should be remembered, available in no other way. [Germantown Telegraph.]

CORN AND BUCKWHEAT FOR HENS. It is believed that a bushel of corn will last twice as long in feeding hens as a bushel of buckwheat, but the latter will make them lay eggs more than other grain, the profit thus overbalancing the cost. [American Agriculturist.]

A VALUED RELIC. In his remarks at the dedication of the Dana Hill School House in Cambridge last week, George Livermore, Esq., said he had in his possession, within a week, an old worn school book, bearing the name of the boy who used it more than a century ago. It was not larger than "Columbus's Arithmetic," nor half as good looking a book, yet an offer of \$50 had been refused for it, and \$100 could not buy it. It was George Washington's grammar. [Transcript, 7th.]

alse (cardamoms,) 3 drachms; saltpetre 11 oz.; tumeric, 1 oz.; cummin seed, 1 oz.

This medicine generally operates briskly, and will sometimes continue for 10 or 12 hours. After its operation is over, the following combination will be proper, mixed together and given at one dose to the animal, in three pints of good ale, with the addition of a handful of chopped rue:—

Flour of sulphur, 3 oz.; saltpetre, 11 oz.; grains of Paradise, 3 drachms; valerian, 1 oz.; cummin seed, 1 oz.; anise seed, 1 oz.; gentian, 1 oz.

This mixture may be repeated every day till recovery takes place, which seldom requires more than five or six doses.

PEGGING WITH GARGET OR POKE-BERRY ROOT (*Phytolacca decandra*.) It is believed has been tried with success. This operation is confined to the dewlap, and consists either in one large incision, or several small ones, through the skin, which requires to be raised from the cellular substance on each side. The wound, or parts, is then to be filled with some irritating matter, either in the form of powder, ointment, leaves, or roots, which, by exciting inflammation, will form matter, or pus, and thus promote a discharge externally, in order to relieve the internal affection, or make the revulsion complete from the seat of the disease.

By this operation, the inflammation excited must be considerable, and the extent of the incision should therefore correspond to the nature of the case. In all instances, where this operation is employed, the incision should be continued open for a length of time, both that the existing symptoms may be relieved, and also, that the danger of any relapse may be prevented. [Am. Agriculturist.]

THE COW—HER DISEASES AND MANAGEMENT.—No. II. Great cow! the prize shall still my notes employ! How oft I've fed thee with my favorite grain! And you'll like this, to find thy children slain! Ye swains, who know her various worth to prize, Ah! house her well from winter's angry skies. Potatoes, pumpkins, should her sadness cheer, Corn from your crib, not mashes from your beer! When spring returns she'll well requit the loan, And nurse your infants and her own. [BARKLEY.]

Fevers. This class of diseases, in the cow, arises from similar causes as those of the human race, such as extremes of heat and cold, excess in feeding, &c., and often the origin cannot be ascertained.

The symptoms which generally distinguish fever, in the animal, is seized with a trembling over the whole body; she then becomes hot and restless, with loss of appetite, but is continually anxious to drink; her eyes look dull and heavy; her head hangs down, with foam and froth issuing from the mouth; and she seems, at the same time, to be oppressed, now and then uttering a heavy and mournful groan.

On examining the pulse, at the neck, if the circulation of the blood is found to be very much hurried, the first step, in order to lessen this, is to let blood in a quantity in proportion to the violence of the fever; and this, at first, should not be less than three or four pints. In the course of 24 hours, if the symptoms do not appear relieved, but rather seem to increase, the operation may be repeated. After bleeding, the cow should be placed in a situation moderately warm; but she should not be tempted to eat before there appears a real desire for food. In the mean time, she should be allowed the use of warm diluted drinks, such as gruel, warm water, &c.; and, along with these drinks, a dose of medicine may be given, to keep the body open, prepared according to the first formula prescribed for a cold. [See last week's Farmer.] This treatment is to be followed up by the use of medicines, which have a tendency to open the pores of the skin; and the following prescription will best answer this purpose, given at one dose, in a quart or three pints of ale, with a little allspice:

Gum of myrrh, 4 of an ounce; powdered valerian, 1 oz.; assafoetida, 3 drachms; saffron, 3 drachms; camphor, 1 drachm; opium, 1 drachm; mustard, 1 oz.; saltpetre (nitre), 1 oz.

These means are to be regularly continued, according to the judgment of the practitioner, till a turn of the fever takes place, which may be known by the return of the appetite of the animal. The diet, most suitable for her recovery, should consist of sweet hay, malt mashes, Indian meal, or anything else of a restorative nature.

Fevers, in cows, are never to be accounted fatal, and if timely attended to, will always yield to treatment like the above.

Gargel in the Lungs. This disease, which is also termed "white lung," "joint yellows," and "constitutional rheumatic weakness," is most frequently caused by heats and colds; and the draught of ice is more suitable to it than the cow. The effect of this cause, is to produce obstructed perspiration, which, if it does not occasion inflammation of the lungs, liver, or bowels, induces a general stiffness of the surface, particularly in the joints, where motion takes place. This disease is more ready to occur when the animal is in a bad or morbid state of the body, from improper feeding, &c.

The first symptoms of the disease are exactly the same as those which appear on the early attack of a common cold. [See last week's Farmer.] These indications are succeeded by those peculiar to the distemper; the coat of the animal soon appears of a rusty color; the hair stands on end; the hide adheres to the body so tight, that it is moved with some difficulty from the ribs, and even will crack in the attempt; when pinched on the back, in order to raise the cow up, it gives her great pain, which she shows by bending almost to the ground, attended with moaning or grunting. At the same time, motion is equally disliked; and if forced to walk, it is done with great difficulty, from the stiffness of the limbs; and the exertion even causes a violent heaving or working of the flank. Where the disease has been of long standing, the limbs, on attempting to walk, seem to crack like the breaking of sticks; and not unfrequently, there prevails a swelling of the joints, and also of the udder. In this disease, the appetite is much impaired, and little or nothing is eaten; fever comes on in its progress, marked by strong pulse, dryness of the nose, and frequent grinding of the teeth. And during the whole period of the malady, the body is in a coactive state.

The natural effect which attends the above symptoms, is to excite inflammation; bleeding, therefore, is thought to be absolutely necessary. In spite of the appearance of the animal seeming low and lean in flesh, a circumstance always conspicuous where the malady has continued long, the bleeding should consist of a pint and a half to a quart at a time; and if the fever continue, it may occasionally be repeated. When the bleeding is over, the following dose may be mixed together and given, milk-warm, in two quarts of water gruel and half a pint of molasses:—

Sulphur, from 9 oz. to 1 lb.; grains of Par-

aid to be found in old orchards adjoining ponds; it being customary, formerly, to plant a quince tree in every apple orchard. If the soil be too dry or meagre, an artificial one may be prepared, or a hole may be excavated for each tree to a depth of ten or twelve feet, and then filling it with loose stones to within two or three feet of the surface, and the remainder with rich loamy earth or mould. Such a preparation is well worthy of the expense in every garden where this tree will not otherwise grow.

Propagation and Culture.—The quince may be as readily propagated from seeds as the apple and pear; but the quickest mode of raising plants is by layers. It will also grow by cuttings, planted in autumn in a moist, sandy loam. The trees, when planted as standards, should be situated about ten feet apart, and once set out, require but little attention, beyond that of removing the suckers from the roots, and the side shoots from the main stems. To have the fruit of a large size, the head of the tree should be kept open by thinning out the shoots; and the fruit ought also to be thinned out, leaving no more on the tree than it can well mature. The tree is of moderately rapid growth, when young, acquiring, in four or five years, a height of six or eight feet; and in ten or twelve years, it attains an elevation of fifteen feet, after which, it continues to increase chiefly in the width of its head. [Browne's Trees of Am.]

HONEY BEES.

Certain persons in this county, are making money by producing artificial swarms of bees at one dollar for each swarm produced. They attempt to veil the subject in mystery.

Was the process a discovery of any of these persons, we would say go ahead, gentlemen—do what you can and make what you can by your discovery and genius. But it is not so. It is a species of "Book Farming," which they have learned from books, and therefore it is not—should not—and shall not be used as a recent valuable discovery if we can make the matter understood.

Artificial Swarming, consists merely in taking a piece of comb containing young bees about three days old—fixing this comb in a clean hive, and then collecting, by means of a quill or brush and saucer, at least one-half of the bees belonging to the hive from which the comb was taken, and placing them in the hive containing the newly cut comb. This is all that is necessary to produce a good active swarm of bees, which will do as well at least as those left behind. Some pretend that a particular kind of comb should and must be taken for this purpose; for instance, comb containing royal cells. It is a mere pretence; any comb containing bees of the age above mentioned will do.

Another Process. Take the queen bee, and secure her—then drive more than half the bees in the hive into another hive—remove the queen, and then put the queen in; or if less than half are taken, remove the old hive to some other place and let the new one occupy the place of the old one, so that the absent workers, as they may return from their labors, may recognize their old queen and remain with her. [Morgan (O.) Chr.]

MINERAL FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

Our readers will recollect the recent discovery at Akron, Ohio, of a valuable mineral which has been ascertained to be both fire and water-proof when applied as a paint, and which has been more fully noticed in the columns of the former volume of the Farmer and Mechanic. We have now the pleasure of announcing to the public the discovery of another mine a short distance from that of Mr. Blake's, on a part of the same ridge, and differing somewhat in its chemical analysis from his, and which is said to be superior to it in several respects. Instead of being of a black color only, (which is the only kind before discovered,) it presents a great variety of beautiful shades and colors, a fine stone color, which predominates, and which can be procured in large quantities. The other colors, as before observed, are various, varying from a fine lead color, chocolate, &c. to a deep wine color. This last is the most beautiful cement or paint ever before discovered, becoming in a few days as hard as marble, and is as beautiful and fine grained as pure Cornelian. It will make one of the most beautiful paints for coaches, carriages, &c. that has ever been produced. This, together with all the other colors, in a few days after their application as a paint, becomes perfectly hard, resembling in some considerable degree beautiful Italian marble, being susceptible of as fine a polish. It is as easy of application to dwellings, roofs, coaches, &c., as common paint, and hardens much quicker. In short, it is perfectly incombustible and completely water-proof, and being altogether indestructible from the elements it cannot but be one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. The proprietor, Mr. J. Uley, has forwarded us specimens of the mineral, and informs us that he can supply orders at a very low price, and has made an arrangement to supply any demand that may arise for it. The article having been fully tested, and as we have had several applications from those who are erecting extensive factories, railroad agents and others for it, we have ordered a few tons for the accommodation of those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages. The cost to purchasers will not probably exceed four or five cents per pound, cheaper than common lead paint. [N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.]

VALUE OF PEAT ASHES AS A MANURE.—Peat ashes, or those made of common turf, or sod, are of much greater value than is generally supposed; though the common practice of allowing the peat to burn until it becomes a heap of white or reddish ashes, is both wasteful and erroneous. The fire should be carefully attended to by starting it first with a few dry sticks, weeds, or straw, and then adding fresh dried peat, or sod, so that the heap is only slightly charred, which completely decomposes the acids present, and the whole will be converted into a most useful manure. [American Agriculturist.]

PLANTS IN ROOMS.

The treatment of Plants in rooms will be similar in many respects to that directed for the Greenhouse, as regards watering, keeping them clean, pruning, and occasionally changing the soil, &c., the principal difference is the change of atmosphere, the air in a room being, of course, much drier than in a Greenhouse.

Many persons suppose that Plants in Greenhouses are kept so warm and forced along to get them in flower in Spring, that when placed in a room they soon begin to decline in vigor, and the leaves curl up, and the flowers droop. A few might do so at first, but the reverse is generally the case, for when the Plants are growing in a Greenhouse, it is the moist atmosphere of the Greenhouse arising from the evaporation of the soil in the pots, and dampness of the house, that conduces to the vigorous expansion of their foliage and flowers; so that when placed in a room, they miss a moist climate they have been accustomed to, and suffer from the heat and dryness of the room, and it is sometime before they get acclimated, and this is especially the case in the winter season or early in the spring; therefore when first placed in a room, attention to watering them is requisite to keep the soil moist, that the plant may receive from the soil in the pot, moisture enough to supply the loss by evaporation. In consequence of the roots of a plant being confined in a pot, the moisture is mostly limited to the evaporation of the surface and what the plant absorbs, and it does not require water often than the soil becomes dry, of which no specific time can be stated in particular, as that would depend on the vigor of the plant and the heat of the room, but as soon as the soil becomes dry, water should be given it. When plants are procured in spring (that is in April or May), and are in flower, they will want to be watered freely, probably once or twice a day in warm days, particularly if placed in a window exposed to the noon-day sun, and those in rooms that are more shady, may not require to be watered so often. Plants that are kept in rooms in the spring will continue in flower much longer than in a greenhouse or garden, for being sheltered from drying winds and not much exposed to the sun, their growth is slower and the flowers keep on much longer. But when they have done flowering and the weather has become settled and warm, say June or July, they should be pruned and re-potted, if they require it, and placed in the garden for summer, to make their growth of young wood, for flowering the next season. When they are set out in the garden or yard for summer, it is best to place them in a group together, for by having them together they are more easy to water and take care of, and by sinking their pots a little more than half way in the ground, it will keep the sun from scorching their roots. Report them in fresh soil as they appear to require it, and they will by this attention be always ready to take into the house when the season arrives which is much better than having them left till the frost comes, for repotting them at that season often causes them to lose their leaves.

Persons attending to the foregoing remarks will find a good deal of the difficulty of cultivating plants removed, the secret of which consists in giving them light and air, and letting the pots be proportioned to the size of the plant with sufficient soil for them to grow in, not keeping them too long in small pots after they have done flowering as they are apt to get stunted in their growth. In watering them give them sufficient at a time to wet their roots to the bottom of the pots, but do not keep them saturated all of the time, nor suffer them to wait for want of it, and keep them clean from dust on their leaves, as it stops their pores and makes them turn yellow and sickly, and such plants as require support should be tied up to neat sticks, and all straggling shoots should be cut off to keep the plant in a handsome shape.

Where plants have been attended to, I have frequently seen as fine or finer specimens of them growing in a room window than in a greenhouse, the reason of which may be attributed to the greater care a few plants can receive in a room than is practicable in a house, and as coal is much used, there is less danger of frost getting in the house at night, but if the atmosphere of the room is dry, it will benefit the plant to sponge the leaves with clean water occasionally, and keep the surface of the soil clean from filth, wiping the outside of the pot occasionally, for the moisture often causes foulness to gather on the pot which stops evaporation. [American Florist.]

TO KILL ALL WEEDS. The leaves are the lungs; no plant can grow if it cannot breathe; and if it is prevented from breathing, it must soon die. Some persons dig for feet into the soil to eradicate roots; a much easier way, is to keep the tops buried, by repeated plowing, or by a thick coat of tan or sawdust. Eiders and willows may be very easily killed without grubbing, by merely keeping them closely cut to the surface, and pulling off all the sprouts as they appear. Cut them off in the spring or early summer, burn the brush upon the stubs, and then remove the sprouts during the season, and the work is completed. [Albany Cultivator.]

PRESERVING CURRANTS. Currants and gooseberries may be preserved all the year round, as fresh and sweet as when taken from the bush. The fruit should be plucked while green, or before the berries assume the red color, which precedes and heralds maturity, and put into clean dry glass bottles, which should be corked and sealed tight, and placed in the cellar, or some other cool place; an ice house would be the best.

COLOR OF EGGS. Fowls, to which a portion of chalk is given with their food, lay eggs having shells remarkable for their whiteness. By substituting for chalk, a calcareous earth, rich in oxide of iron, the color of the egg shells will be of an orange red.

TO TAKE INK OUT OF LINEN. Take a piece of yellow, melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linen into the melted tallow. It may then be washed, and the spots will disappear, without injuring the linen.







6

of Conville, a son of Mr. Nicholas York, had his face and eyes filled full of powder, on the 4th inst., by the premature explosion of a piece of gun-barrel with which he was playing. This should be a warning to both parents and children, not to meddle with so dangerous an article for amusement.

[Democratic Clery.]

DROWNED. William, son of Mr. Henry Butler, of South Norridgewock, aged five years, was drowned in the mill stream, near the bridge, on Tuesday of last week.

The Hodgdon contested election case was debated and the resolve declaring Mr. Haskell entitled to the seat was passed.

MONDAY, July 17.

SENATE. Mr. Holden, from the committee on printing, reported that contracts had been made with W. T. Johnson to execute the printing, and with John Hartford to execute the binding for the State. Accepted.

Passed finally.—Bills—to authorize the laying out a road over tide waters in the town of Westport; to amend an act establishing town courts, approved March 22, 1844; to incorporate the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company; to incorporate Little River Co-

of her, and yet until three or four years she amused herself with reading, and knitting, of which she did an amount that would make many an active miss in her teens, think to be an insupportable task. Within the last year or two, her sight entirely failed, and she was left without consolation save the reflections arising from a well spent life, and the hope that brighter days were near at hand.

[Lewiston Journal.



**TWENTY** engines and boilers, with Stevens' Spiral Kinds, and Straight Kinds, and New Pattern Corn Shellers, Holmes' and French's Mill for cleaning grain, Cast Steel Shovels, Picks, Railroad Wheelbarrows, Sugar Mills, Horse, Scotch, Bouths, Kinks, &c., at wholesale or retail, all made in the best manner, and for sale very low, by **PARKER & WHITE**, at their Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 17, North Block, Blackstone St., Boston.

**POWDER, SHOT, CAPS AND FLINTS,** for sale by  
25 **EDEN FULLER.**

**THE Indian Drageeja Pills.**  
A SAFE and easy, and an invaluable remedy in all cases of *Drageeja* and *Bilious Complaints*—distending the Stomach, Liver, and Kidney, and restoring a healthy action to the system. For particulars, see page 129.

**DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta.**

**WHITE LEAD.**  
8000 LBS. Boston White Lead, ground and dry, pure and extra, just received in prime order, for sale low by 27 **E. LEAD.**  
April 27, 1846.

**Rosemount Hydraulic Cement.**  
THE above celebrated Cement constantly on hand and for sale by  
10 **Geo. WILLIAMS.**  
August 27, 1846.

**LINED OIL.**  
S. PAGE & Co., Fall River, are agents for selling Lined Oil manufactured by the Fall River Mill Company in this place. Purchasers may depend on having a pure article, and its dealers it will be sold as low as it can be had in Boston.

**SHIP CHANDLERY.**  
CORDAGE of all kinds, Ropes, Tar, Duck, Cambric, &c. Blocks, and all kinds of Stationery, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, by  
10 **Geo. WILLIAMS.**  
August 27, 1846.

[illegible]

**THE BOARDING SCHOOL GIRL**, by Mrs. L. C. Ticehill, just published, recited and for sale by  
EDWARD PENNO.  
**NAILS**—100 casks, for sale wholesale and retail by  
J. McARTHUR, No. 1 Market St.



